Corona

Department of Water and Power

Consumer Confidence Report

Protecting Public Health

2005

For Year 2004

Message From the General Manager

The purpose of this report is to inform you of how well the City's met all Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Health Services drinking water requirements for 2004. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards.

The Department's mission is to protect public health by providing the highest quality water and electric service as well as efficient disposal of wastewater. We take great pride in being able to serve the community and always strive to do our best to provide you with the highest quality service. As such, we are constantly looking for new, better and more efficient ways to increase the quality and quantity of our water supply.

For example, the Department is currently constructing facilities to distribute the City's highly treated wastewater (recycled water) to our parks, schools, golf courses and landscaped areas. This project will reduce potable water demands by approximately 6 million gallons per day. This highly treated recycled water is presently wasted because it is discharged into the Santa Ana River after it is treated.

This report is a reflection upon our ability to meet health standards, but more importantly, it also reflects our commitment to you that we will always strive to provide you with the very best that we can offer. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at 951-736-2437.

Bradly L. Robbins

Assistant City Manager/DWP General Manager

Informed Customers

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The City of Corona vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in the year 2004.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Recycled Water

The City of Corona has made substantial progress with its recycled water project and is expected to be completed by spring 2006. The new infrastructure for the recycled water program consists of approximately 27 miles of pipeline, three storage reservoirs, and three pump stations. To date over 20 miles of pipeline have been installed, the reservoirs are 75 percent complete and work on pump stations has begun.

Once complete, the new recycled water system will produce approximately 6 million gallons of treated waste water per day. This water will then be used for the irrigation of golf courses, local parks, landscape maintenance districts, schools, and freeway landscaping. As a direct result this will significantly reduce the use of our vital resource of potable (drinking) water and offer a substantial cost savings. Other methods of reducing our dependency on outside water sources are being researched such as the recharge of the local groundwater basin.

The City is currently working on landscape retrofit designs for local parks and landscape districts to accept recycled water for irrigation. A pilot retrofit project is currently underway at Parkview and Brentwood Park and is expected to be completed by summer 2005.

Conservation and Education Programs

As the City of Corona's population continues to increase, the water supply remains the same. The formation of innovative conservation and education programs helps the city to maintain the balance of supply and demand.

The residential conservation programs address both indoor and outdoor water use. Since 1997 the Department of Water and Power has exchanged almost 11,000 toilets in our Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet replacement program. This year, 790 toilets were exchanged resulting in over $2900 for each high school in Corona. Other residential customer programs include classes on landscape design and irrigation, landscape water use audits, and rebates for high efficiency clothes washers and ultra low flush toilets. Businesses in Corona are eligible to receive rebates on approved water saving fixtures. For more information on our conservation programs, please call 951-279-3768.

Our comprehensive Water Education Program reaches a significant number of children and adults, teaching them to use water wisely. The program offers education material, facility tours and presentations on topics including water production, water recycling and conservation. For more information on our education programs, please call 951-279-3601.

Corona's Water Sources

In 2004, Corona residents and businesses used 14 billion gallons of water. 49% of that water was pumped from ground water wells owned and operated by the City of Corona. Another 34% came from the Colorado River by way of the California Aqueduct and Lake Matthews. The final 17% came from Northern California, by way of the State Water Project. Because the City of Corona strives to provide it's residents with the highest quality water and still be responsible with public funds, one or all three sources can be delivered to any part of the service area depending on the demands and the season.

Water Treatment

The water from the Colorado River must be treated to remove harmful organisms before it is delivered to your tap. This is done at the City's two treatment facilities, the Sierra Del Oro and Lester Water Treatment Plants. The treatment process involves adding coagulants which make the harmful organisms and very fine particles stick together and become large enough to be removed by filtration, then disinfecting our water with chlorine and ammonia. In independent laboratory testing, 100% of the samples taken in 2004 were free of harmful organisms.

Blending

You will notice in the tables of detected contaminants that the groundwaters exceed the primary standard for Fluoride, Nitrate, Bromate and total Nitrogen. The unregulated chemicals Boron and Perchlorate are also exceeding their action levels. Low levels of Arsenic at 3.01 ppm have been detected in one of our wells. This is well below the current MCL for arsenic that has been set by the USEPA. The City of Corona is required by law to report the highest level detected in the SOURCES of water and then the AVERAGE concentration. The averages delivered to your tap for these contaminants are much lower because the City of Corona blends water from several sources to meet water quality standards and an ever increasing demand. The blending stations are continuously monitored and routinely sampled to ensure that the water delivered to your tap meets all health standards with a safety margin of no less than 10%. For more information on the continuing efforts to determine the health effect and establish standards for contaminants such as Perchlorate visit www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem or www.epa.gov/safewater.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider

Lead and Copper

The California Department of Health Services, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and The City of Corona Department of Water and Power are concerned about lead and copper in your drinking water.

In June of 2004 we completed one round of lead and copper sampling in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act. We are pleased to report these results did not exceed the 90th percentile action levels of 1.3 parts per million for copper and 15 parts per billion for lead. The result was .31 parts per million (mg/L) for copper and 1.9 parts per billion (ug/L) for lead. We are continuing to monitor for lead and copper during 2005 to further our commitment to the protection of public health.

Primary Standards

CLARITY (NTU)	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]			State Project Water
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU %	0.3 NTU 95%	NS	High %<0.3	Metropolitan Water District Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant	0.07 100%
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU %	0.3 NTU 95%	NS	High %<0.3	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro Water Treatment Plants	– –
MICROBIOLOGICAL (CFU/100mL)						
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	(b)	5.0%	(0)	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0% Distribution-System-Wide High: 0% Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0%	
Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli*	(c)	(c)	(0)	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide High: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0 Positive Samples	

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, the taste and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California Department of Health Services		
Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
– – 0.08 100%	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
	Naturally present in the environment	
	Human and animal fecal waste	

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Footnotes

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.

(b) Total Coliform MCLs: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling.

(c) Fecal Coliform and E. Coli MCL: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/ E. Coli constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2004.

Primary Standards

Radioactive Contaminants

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	15	NS	Low High Avg	ND 13.9 2.0	ND 3.1 ND	3.5 5.2 4.2	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NS	Low High Avg	NC NC NC	ND ND ND	ND 8.5 5.5	Decay of natural and manmade deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation know as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Low High Avg	ND 14.5 2.9	ND ND ND	2.4 4.1 3.3	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Key to Abbreviations

AL. . . . . Regulatory Action Level
MCL. . . . . Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG . . . . . Public Health Goals
MCLG. . . . . Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ND . . . . . Not Detected, for Avg, ND is considered "0"
NC . . . . . Not Collected
NS . . . . . No Standard
NA . . . . . Not Applicable
umho/cm . . Micromhos per centimeter
NTU . . . . . Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L. . . . . PicoCuries per liter
ppm . . . . . Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb . . . Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt . . . Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
ppq . . . Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
GPM. . . Gallons Per Minute
MG . . . Million Gallons
TT . . . . Treatment Technique

Inorganic Chemicals

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppb	1000	600	Low	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
				High	ND	ND	63		
				Avg	ND	ND	ND		
Arsenic [AS]	ppb	50	4	Low	ND	ND	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production wastes	
				High	3.01	ND	2.9		
				Avg	ND	ND	2.5		
Barium [Ba]	ppm	1	2	Low	ND	ND	0.1	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
				High	0.15	ND	0.1		
				Avg	0.07	ND	0.1		
Chromium	ppb	50	100	Low	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion	Some people who use water containing Chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
				High	ND	ND	ND		
				Avg	ND	ND	ND		
Fluoride [F]	ppm	2	1	Low	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing flouride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing flouride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
				High	3.4	0.12	0.3		
				Avg	0.39	ND	0.3		
Nitrate [NO3] (f)	ppm	45	45	Low	ND	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia.
				High	115	5.7	ND		
				Avg	28	3.1	ND		
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	Low	ND	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia.
				High	ND	4.8	ND		
				Avg	ND	3.2	ND		

Footnotes

(d) MWD results based on the 2002-2003 four quarter radiological monitoring program.

(e) Aluminum, thiobencarb, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.

(f) State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as Nitrogen.

Primary Standards

Volatile Organic Chemicals

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Tetrachloro ethylene [PCE]	ppb	5	0.06	Low High Avg	ND 1.2 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloro ethylene [TCE]	ppb	5	0.8	Low High Avg	ND 4.6 0.72	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

State Regulated Contaminents with No MCLs

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Boron	ppb	NS	AL-1000	Low High Avg	ND 5830 456	110 170 150	120 140 130	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium]	ppb	NS	NS	Low High Avg	ND 0.8 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	n/a
****Perchlorate**	ppb	NS	AL-6	Low High Avg	ND 12.1 1.6	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
Vanadium	ppb	NS	AL-50	Low High Avg	ND 44 10.1	ND 5.3 ND	3.0 3.1 3.1	The developing babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

** Perchlorate is also a Federal Regulated contaminant with no MCL. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Distribution System	Health Effects Description
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	80	NA	Range RAA	17.1-21.3 17.1	Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Halocetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	Range RAA	7.3-9.0 7.5	Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramines	ppm	MDRL [4]	MDRL [4]	Range RAA	0.99-1.4 1.40	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Bromate (g)	ppb	10	0	High Avg	ND-14 (g) 8.5	Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DBP Precursors Control [TOC]	ppm		ACC	High Avg	3.9 2.9	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

ACC: Alternative Compliance Criteria; Source water TOC <4.0mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average (RAA); source alkalinity >60mg/L, calculated quarterly as RAA; and either TTHM and HAA5 RAAs = 0.4 mg/L and 0.3 mg/L, respectively.

Footnotes

(g) Bromate levels reported are from Mills Filtration Plant MWD.
Corona water plants do not ozonate water. Mills water is blended with other sources. MWD Bromate compliance began in October 2003 and values based on weekly samples.

Secondary Standards

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppb	200	600	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	ND 63 ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits.
Color [units]	Units	15	NS	Low High Avg	ND 11 2	ND 1 1	2 4 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Corrosivity (h)	Si	Non-Corrosive	NS	Low High Avg	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature.
Iron [Fe]	ppb	300	NS	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	ND 104 ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor-Threshold (units)	Units	3	NS	Low High Avg	ND 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Manganese	ppb	50	0.5	Low High Avg	ND 27.6 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity Monthly (a)	NTU	5	NS	Low High Avg	0.04 0.62 0.2	0.04 0.06 0.05	0.76 2.2 1.4	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	ppm	1000	NS	Low High Avg	394 1206 827	242 362 292	587 635 611	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	umho/cm	1600	NS	Low High Avg	689 1935 1243	438 659 526	948 1020 990	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride [Cl]	ppm	500	NS	Low High Avg	30 242 142	59 108 77	83 92 86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate [So4]	ppm	500	NS	Low High Avg	90 260 197	49 78 61	230 257 243	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Additional Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
Alkalinity [AS CaC03]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	120	60	120
				High	314	76	134
				Avg	213	66	128
Bicarbonate [HC03]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	146	NC	NC
				High	383	NC	NC
				Avg	260	NC	NC
Calcium [Ca]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	68	18	64
				High	183	23	72
				Avg	121	21	69
Magnesium [Mg]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	16	11	28
				High	59	15	31
				Avg	39	13	29
pH	Units ph	NS	NS	Low	7.4	8.4	8.0
				High	8.2	8.6	8.6
				Avg	7.7	8.4	8.2
Potassium [K]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	0.8	2.4	4.2
				High	4.8	3.5	4.9
				Avg	2.5	2.8	4.6
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Low	24	49	89
				High	142	81	99
				Avg	81	62	94
Hardness [Total Hardness]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	264	88	277
				High	648	117	297
				Avg	315	103	292

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally Magnesium and Calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.

Footnotes

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. The Monthly shown in Secondary Standards were based on plant effluents.

(e) Aluminum, thiobencarb, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.

(h) Corrosivity is measured by the Langlier Stability Index. A positive index, indicating non-corrosivity, was maintained.

General Water Quality Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Corona, Coronita, El Cerrito and Green River was completed in December of 2002. A copy of the assessment is available at the Corona Department of Water and Power customer counter. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the CDWP office at 951-736-2263.

Frequently Asked Questions

I am installing a new dishwasher and/or water softener. How hard is my water?

Hardness is dissolved calcium and magnesium which may cause a deposit on fixtures and dishes. Our average hardness is 315 ppm or 18.4 grains per gallon, hard to very hard. Our water can change depending on the water demand and the season.

When I turn on my kitchen or bathroom faucet the water comes out white. What is wrong?

Dissolved air in the water causes a milky appearance. When you open your faucet, the pressure is relieved and this allows the air to form bubbles that rise to the top of the glass. It will clear within a minute, beginning at the bottom of the glass.

My dentist has asked what the Fluoride content of the water is in Corona.

Fluoride is not added to City water. Fluoride occurs naturally in Corona's water at an average of 0.4 ppm, or 0.4 milligrams per liter.

I was told to flush my water heater and I don't know how to do it. Can you help?

We have general instructions for flushing your water heater. To obtain a copy, please call 951-736-2478, and we will be happy to mail, fax or e-mail it to you.

For general information about this report, please call 951-736-2263.

For questions related to water quality, please contact the Water Production and Distribution Division at 951-736-2478.

If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect the quality and supply of the water in the City of Corona, you can attend the regular City Council meetings on the first and third Wednesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

Español - Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Corona

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